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(p. 201 ff.). In each of his volumes he attempts to forestall criticism on this point by saying that life is too short to go into details, or words to that effect, and in the introduction to the present volume he writes: "We cannot spend all our life in writing about Phrygia; and I have been studious to waste as little time as possible, and to put what has to be said as briefly as is consistent with clearness—sometimes, perhaps, too briefly for clearness. Most of the following chapters might be expanded each to a volume, if every point was argued out from all sides; but many arguments have been omitted in the desire to say no more than was necessary." We can accept this view of the author's mission only in part. And yet the views to which Dr. Ramsay thus gives expression have ever been a chief corner-stone in the edifices which he has erected and to them are due the chief blemishes of his books. We submit that, when a man writes a special work on any subject, he has no time for anything else whatever, and that he should, above all things, make every point abundantly clear; and that the author of a special work on Phrygia, or any other subject, should, if necessary, spend *all his life* in arguing out the points in detail from all sides. It is quite true, however, that by Dr. Ramsay's methods the world becomes acquainted with his new facts much sooner than would otherwise be the case, and for this the thanks of all scholars are due to him. But however severely some Germans may criticize Dr. Ramsay and his methods, none can deny the unrivalled glory of his many-sided work, his energy, his patient, pertinacious research in the field and in the library, though he had ever to contend with adverse circumstances and with an ever-present "thorn in the flesh" which often made life in the saddle burdensome, if not agonizing. But he has risen superior to it all and has accomplished a vast work, one for which his splendid intellect, the judicial cast of his mind, his keen powers of discrimination and combination, his boldness and courage have fitted him in an especial manner. In all that relates to the antiquities of Asia Minor he is *facile princeps*; he is the master to whom all must go for information, and it is not too much to say that his work in Asia Minor will not be relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness for some generations to come.

J. R. S. STERRETT.

A History of Rome to the Death of Cæsar. By W. W. How and H. D. LEIGH. (London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green and Co. 1896. Pp. viii, 575.)

THIS is a valuable book and ought to be warmly welcomed. The subject is no new one, but the authors of the volume before us approach it with an unusually high conception of their task and with unusual equipment for its execution. While not neglecting the more important achievements of the Roman arms and the triumphs of Roman foreign policy, Messrs. How and Leigh have addressed themselves with special fulness to the internal history of Rome, to a consideration of the moving forces in its affairs, and above all to the development and de-

cay of the republican constitution. In this part of their work they have naturally been guided largely by Mommsen, to whose researches ample acknowledgment of obligation is made in the preface. But the authors are disciples of Mommsen in much more than the mere acceptance and utilization of his results; they are saturated with Mommsen's spirit. Like him they recognize fully the capital importance of individual leaders, men like Fabius, the elder Africanus, Cato, Sulla, Cæsar, whose characters and determining influence are admirably summarized. Witness this concerning Cato (p. 303): "this political gladiator and typical Roman, this hard-hitting, sharp-witted, keenly commercial, upright, vulgar Philistine."

All references to art and literature are designedly omitted from the book. Few will condemn this procedure in treating the history of a people among whom literature was essentially an exotic, never, with the rarest exceptions, a manifestation of the national life.

The volume displays throughout a firm grasp of the subject matter, wise perspective and clear arrangement, while the exposition is always interesting and at times is invested with a positive literary charm. One leaves the concluding chapter with regret and wishes that the authors had continued their account well into the imperial period. It is to be hoped that they may yet see their way to rendering this much-needed service.

The work is illustrated by excellent maps, plans and numerous cuts of archæological and historical interest. An index and two appendices, on the assemblies and the chief Roman roads, conclude the volume.

CHAS. E. BENNETT.

Europe in the Middle Age. By OLIVER J. THATCHER, Ph.D., and FERDINAND SCHWILL, Ph.D. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1896. Pp. xii, 681.)

THIS volume, the result of the authors' experience in teaching general European history in the University of Chicago, is designed as a text-book for the use of freshman and sophomore classes. The period covered extends from A. D. 500 to 1500, and the whole of Europe, together with the Mohammedan countries, is included in the survey, although the space devoted to England and the lesser nationalities is relatively small. Dynastic and territorial matters claim the greater share of attention, but not to the exclusion of the history of institutions and civilization. The chapters, which vary in length somewhat arbitrarily from four to one hundred pages, are not always well articulated and are quite uneven in style and manner of treatment. Sometimes, as in the account of Italy during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we find a skillful presentation of a complex subject, but too often the narrative offers little more than a succession of names and dates. The number of errors is considerable. Some of these—like the phrase "Roman Kelts" (p. 97), the mention of Poitou and Poitiers on page 156, and the confusion of the branches of the trivium and quadrivium (p. 589)—are no doubt due to